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BLANKS FOR USE IN ANALYZING THE FARM BUSINESS AND DETERMINING THE FARM INCOME.

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AGX

Farm Area.

State.....Farm year beginning....., 191..

Operator.....P. O. address.....

Landlord.....P. O. address.....

Township.....Miles to railroad.....

Location.....

Acres owned.....Acres cash rented.....

Acres share rented.....Total acres operated.....

Acres in woods.....Acres in roads, building lots, etc.....

Acres in pasture.....Acres in crops.....

Crop Record.

Crops.		Yield.		Operator's sales.			Landlord's sales.		
Kind.	Acres.	Per acre.	Total.	Amount.	Price.	Value.	Amount.	Price.	Value.
Corn for grain									
Corn for silage									
Other corn									
Potatoes									
Spring wheat									
Winter wheat									
Rye									
Oats									
Barley									
Buckwheat									
Straw									
Hay									
Alfalfa									
Oat hay									

Oats and barley										
Oats and peas										
Field beans										
Cabbage										
Tobacco										
Cotton										
Hops										
Beets										
Seeds										
Apples, bearing										
Apples, not bearing										
Peaches										
Cherries										
Pears										
Strawberries										
Total										

Live-Stock Record.

operator's stock.

Animals—kind.	Beginning of farm year.			End of farm year.			Sales.			Purchases.			Died.
	No.	Value.	Total.	No.	Value.	Total.	No.	Value.	Total.	No.	Value.	Total.	No.
Cows													
Heifers													
Calves													
Bulls													
Steers													
Oxen													
Horses													
Mules													
Colts													
Ewes													
Lambs													
Brood sows													
Other hogs													
Pigs													
Chickens													
Turkeys													
Ducks													
Bees													
Total													

LANDLORD'S STOCK.

Animals—kind.	Beginning of farm year.			End of farm year.			Sales.			Purchases.			Died.
	No.	Value.	Total.	No.	Value.	Total.	No.	Value.	Total.	No.	Value.	Total.	No.
Cows													
Heifers													
Calves													
Bulls													
Steers													
Oxen													
Horses													
Mules													
Colts													
Ewes													
Lambs													
Brood sows													
Other hogs													
Pigs													
Chickens													
Turkeys													
Ducks													
Bees													
Total													

RECEIPTS FROM STOCK PRODUCTS.

	Amount.	Price.	Operator.	Landlord.
Butter				
Creamery milk				
Market milk				
Cheese				
Wool				
Eggs				
Hides				
Honey				
Breeding fees				
Total				

LIVE-STOCK SUMMARY.

	Operator.		Landlord.	
Stock products				
Stock sold				
Value of live stock at end of year				
Total	→		→	
Live stock purchased				
Value of live stock at beginning of year				
Total	→		→	
Live stock, net increase				

RECEIPTS, MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

	Amount.	Price.	Operator.	Landlord.
Labor				
Machine work				
Cash rent for				
Rent of buildings				
Sirup and sugar				
Lumber, posts, etc				
Total				

CURRENT EXPENSES.

	Operator.	Landlord.
Regular hired labor.....mo..		
Extra hired labor.....mo..		
Board hired labor.....mo..		
Family labor.....mo..		
Board of family labor		
Repair of machinery		
Repair of buildings		
Repair of fences		
Feed: Hay, silage, etc		
Feed: Grain and concentrates		
Feed grinding		
Silo filling		
Corn shredding		
Milk hauling		
Horseshoeing		
Breeding fees		
Veterinary		
Seed, plants, trees		
Fertilizer, manure		
Spray materials		
Twine		
Thrashing		
Baling		
Machine work hired		
Fuel and oil for farm work		
Bags, barrels, crates		
Cotton ginning		
Insurance		
Taxes on farm property		
Water tax		
Cash rent		
Total		

DEPRECIATION ON EQUIPMENT AND BUILDINGS.

Dwelling, .. per cent of value		
Other buildings, .. per cent of value		
Machinery, .. per cent of value		
Total		

Value of dwelling ..... of tenant house.....
Of other buildings ..... Total buildings.....
Estimated value of farmer's own labor.....

IMPROVEMENTS.

	Operator.	Landlord.
New buildings		
Fences		
Tile drains		
New machinery		

LIST OF MACHINERY.

No.	Kind.	Value at beginning of year.	No.	Kind.	Value at beginning of year.
.....	Heavy wagons.....	.....	.....	Mowing machine.....	.....
.....	Light wagons.....	.....	.....	Hayrake	.....
.....	Pleasure wagons.....	.....	.....	Tedder.....	.....
.....	Sleighs.....	.....	.....	Hayfork and stacker	.....
.....	Walking plows.....	.....	.....	Manure spreader.....	.....
.....	Sulky plows.....	.....	.....	Corn shredder.....	.....
.....	Disk harrow.....	.....	.....	Ensilage cutter.....	.....
.....	Spike-tooth harrow.....	.....	.....	Corn sheller.....	.....
.....	Spring-tooth harrow.....	.....	.....	Potato planter.....	.....
.....	Roller.....	.....	.....	Potato sprayer.....	.....
.....	Weeder.....	.....	.....	Potato digger.....	.....
.....	Corn planter.....	.....	.....	Orchard sprayer.....	.....
.....	1-horse cultivator.....	.....	.....	Gasoline engines.....	.....
.....	2 or 3 horse cultivator.....	.....	.....	Dairy equipment.....	.....
.....	Corn binder.....	.....	.....	Poultry equipment.....	.....
.....	Grain binder.....	.....	.....	Evaporator.....	.....
.....	Grain drill.....	.....	.....	Harness.....	.....
.....	Hay loader.....	.....	.....	Minor equipment.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....				.....

FEED AND SUPPLIES.[1]

	Beginning of farm year.			End of farm year.		
	Amount.	Price.	Value.	Amount.	Price.	Value.
Hay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			.....			.....

Feed and supplies: Decrease..... Increase.....

[1] In case the landlord owns a share of the feed and supplies, make the proper division when transferring to the summary. If the total value of the feed and supplies on hand at the end of the year is greater than at the beginning, the difference is an increase; if less, a decrease.

CAPITAL.

	Beginning of farm year.	
	Operator.	Landlord.
Real estate (p. 7)		
Live stock (p. 22)		
Machinery (p. 24)		
Feed and supplies (p. 24)		
Cash		
Total		

SUMMARY.

	Operator.		Landlord.	
	Item.	Total.	Item.	Total.
Capital	→		→	
Receipts from:				
Page 19, Crop sales				
Page 22, Live stock, net increase				
Page 22, Miscellaneous				
Page 24, Increase feed and supplies.				
Total receipts	→		→	
Expenses:				
Page 23, Current				
Page 23, Depreciation				
Page 24, Decrease in feed				
Total expenses	→		→	
Farm income				
Interest on capital, ..per cent [1]			Per cent received on investment	
Farmer's labor income				

[1] Use current rate of interest on well-secured farm loans.

SOME TESTS OF FARM EFFICIENCY.

Number of crop acres per work horse.....

Number of months of man labor, including operator's.....

Number of man-labor years [1].....

Number of crop acres per man [2].....

Percentage of total investment in real estate.....

Investment in buildings per crop acre.....

Number of animal units [3].....

Investment in barns per animal unit.....

Number of productive man-work units [4].....

Number of productive man-work units per man.....

Man-labor cost per productive work unit [5].....

Net receipts per animal unit [6].....

Value of feed consumed per animal unit [7].....

Milk receipts per cow.....

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[1] Divide number of months of man labor by 12. This gives the number of man-labor years.

[2] Divide number of crop acres by number of man-labor years.

[3] In figuring the amount of live stock on the farm, it is necessary to have some basis for comparing the different kinds of animals. One horse, cow, or steer is equivalent to one animal unit; two head of young stock (of the above kinds) are counted as one animal unit; 7 sheep, 14 lambs, 5 hogs, 10 pigs, or 100 chickens are each counted as one animal unit.

[4] In order to have a basis for computing the time required for different farm operations, a normal day's labor of 10 hours is considered a work unit. See page 12 for table giving list of work units.

[5] Find the cost of all farm labor, including value of operator's, and divide by the number of man-work units.

[6] Divide the net increase under live-stock summary (p. 22) by the number of animal units, not including work horses.

[7] Find the total at farm prices of the value of all crops fed, plus a charge for pasture, plus amount of feed bought, and plus or minus the difference in the feed inventory, and divide by the number of animal units.

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